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A Weekly Newspaper

AUSTIN, TEXAS, MARCH 4, 1903.

Volume 4, Number 24

Published in the Interests of the Students and Alumni of the University of Texas

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## 'VARSITY CELEBRATED TEXAS INDEPENDENCE

**Decked Her Holiday Attire, and Did Herself Proud.  
 Many Memorable Addresses Were Spoken.  
 Judge Lewis' Speech.**

Texas went wild with joy. Amid the deafening peals of deep-throated cannon and the stirring cadences of martial music; amid the triumphant yells of stalwart students, and the joyful glee of southern women, amid a scene resplendent with fluttering ensigns and waving banners, beautiful women and little children, young men and gray-haired statesmen, the University of Texas unfurled on Monday that sacred emblem of liberty, the lone star, to its pinnacle of prominence above the University building and greeted it with a proud salute of twenty-one guns. The star proclaimed to the assembled multitude below that on this self same day, sixty-seven years ago a band of as noble and as brave men as ever drew a breath of life gathered in a little log hut on the banks of the Brazos and gave birth to that immortal document which is now known to the world as the Texas Declaration of Independence, and revered by her sons as a priceless bequest from the fathers. It proclaimed to the world that in the veins of those who were gathered there to do homage to the memory of those renowned men there throbbed that self same blood that gave them courage and inspired them to brave deeds, and that they were determined not to prove unworthy of their illustrious sires. It proclaimed to the world that those sons were gathered there to give thanks and to express gratitude to the wisdom and foresight and courage of the fathers made possible that great institution to whose fostering care they had been committed, and that they were determined that their self-sacrifice had not been in vain.

Upon three successive occasions in the past has the University of Texas taken upon itself to celebrate the anniversary of Texas independence in a manner commensurate with the importance of the day. Three years ago this custom was first inaugurated and it proved such a tremendous success, and met with so much approval from the people throughout the state, that it was determined such a unique celebration should be perpetuated among the customs and traditions of the University of Texas. Each successive celebration has eclipsed its predecessor in the enthusiasm of the celebrants, in the indorsement of the people, in the spirit and rejoicing of the students. Hitherto this commemoration has been under the direct initiative of the faculty, but this year the students determined to take the matter into their own hands, and through their organization, the Students' association, they proceeded to make the event a memorable one in the annals of the University. How well they succeeded and to how much credit they are entitled, the enthusiasm of Monday, the exercises in the auditorium and the memorable addresses will eloquently tell.

The affair was not marred by a single hitch. Dame Nature decked her holiday attire and sent a propitious day. Many visitors gathered from over the state to take part in the august ceremonies. The University was gorgeously decorated in patriotic colors that lent brilliance to the spectacle. The assembling of so many distinguished Texans at their University magnified the importance of the event, and determined that Texans are not unmindful of the sacrifices that have been made in their behalf. The program, though long, was marked by a number of addresses that will be handed down to future generations.

**The Parade.**  
 In accordance with custom, now time-honored, the day's festivities were ushered in by a student parade from the capitol to the University. The band was out on the campus early in the morning rallying the students together, and soon proceeded to the capitol, where it awaited the gathering of Texas loyal sons. They were slow in assembling, and, though the march to the University was announced to begin promptly at 9:30 a. m., it was fully 10 o'clock before the procession was ready to proceed. The purpose of the parade was to haul the historic cannon that guards the entrance to the capitol grounds from the latter place to the University campus; that a salute might be fired to the Texas flag. After the band succeeded in getting together all the straggling students that could be found, the parade was formed by Grand Marshal M. O. Flowers in the following order:

**The University band.**  
 The cannon, drawn by the following detachment of students: N. J. Marshall, L. W. Parish, T. M. Rector, W. W. Vann, D. M. Prendergast, A. P. Stramler, C. Huggins, H. Hardin, J. F. Easter, S. M. Adams, D. F. Harrison, L. C. Robertson, B. L. Glascock, F. W. Householder, R. C. Pantermuehl, J. E. Ross, Hugh Williams and J. P. Murray.

The classes, under the direction of the class lieutenants, in the following order: Freshman, G. D. Ramsey; sophomore, Albert Singleton; junior, Ed Crane; senior, P. C. Burney; junior law, R. G. Watson; senior law, G. N. Lytle; freshman engineer, C. T. Harris; upper engineer, T. J. Palm.

The procession began its march to the University at 9:48. The line of march was as follows:

From the capitol grounds down Congress avenue to Fifteenth street; down Fifteenth street to Colorado down Colorado street to Eighteenth street; down Eighteenth street to University avenue; up University avenue to the campus.

All along the line patriotic men and women gathered on their doorsteps to extend greetings of welcome to those boys of whom they are so proud; and then followed them to the University.

**Salute to the Flag.**  
 The exercises on the campus proved interesting. The cannon was wheeled into position and prepared for firing. The band played a number of soul-stirring airs, and the assembled students added to the vehemence of the occasion with loud and oft-repeated yells, while the bevy of beautiful southern girls gave color to the picture.

When everything was in readiness, the signal was given and the Texas flag was hoisted to its proud position and unfurled to the breezes, while the cannon thundered forth its deafening shout of approval. Martial music rent the air, and cheers did homage to the lone star. A national salute of twenty-one guns was fired to the flag—the same salute that is accorded the star-spangled banner, the emblem of a sovereign state.

The firing of the cannon was under the direction of Captain L. P. Selker, state quartermaster, assisted by the following cannoners: D. A. Frank, J. P. Haven, A. P. Stramler and I. V. Duncan.

When the firing of the salute was finished, the first half of the program was completed, and the students and their friends next assembled in the auditorium.

**In the Auditorium.**  
 The spacious hall was tastefully decorated in patriotic colors. The stage was artistically set with pot plants and palms, and behind the Texas flag was in plain view.

The auditorium was soon filled with students and visitors. Stirring music by the band entertained the audience, while they were waiting for the program to begin.

To the thrilling tones of "Dixie" the speakers and the distinguished men who will give to it their service in the their presence filed upon the stage and took their seats. Men grown gray in the service of the state sat with those who give their service to it now, and intermingled with these were they who will give it their service in the years to come.

Those on the platform were as follows: Governor S. W. T. Lanham, Lieutenant Governor George D. Neal, Ex-Governor Lubbock, Colonel R. M. Love, Senator J. P. Davidson, Captain William Wise of Beaumont, President William L. Prather, Hon. T. W. Gregory, Hon. J. N. Browning, Dr. Bradford, Dr. French, Judge Yancey Lewis, Prof. T. U. Taylor, Hon. A. P. Wooldridge, Senator W. A. Hanger, Representative R. C. Duff, W. T. Bartholomew, George S. Wright and A. F. Welsberg.

President W. T. Bartholomew of the Students' association presided. The exercises were opened by an invocation by Dr. Bradford of the Fourth street Methodist church. President Bartholomew in his introductory remarks spoke in part as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen: As an official of the Students' association it becomes my pleasure, in connection with presiding over the patriotic ceremonies of today in commemoration of this, the sixty-seventh anniversary of Texas independence, to say to you, and through you, to the great citizenship of the state, that this is a celebration by and under the exclusive direction of the students of the University as a united student body. Herebefore the celebrations of this historic event have been under the initiative of the faculty, and participated in by such a majority of the students as individually volunteered their efforts and their presence.

"But believing that the great educational advantages which we are now being permitted to enjoy at this institution were foremost among those resting within the contemplation of those immortal founders of the Texas republic, and also believing that this University is a consummation of one of their most cherished ideals, we, speaking for the students, have thought that through us, the present beneficiaries of such a bountiful heritage, should come these demonstrations of patriotism, hoping at the same time to impress the world with our deep and profound sense of gratitude."

He introduced President W. L. Prather, who spoke in part as follows:

"Mr. President, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen: I rejoice in being present today to witness the celebration of Texas independence day by the students of the University of Texas. Three years ago I attended a mass meeting of the faculty and students of this institution and introduced a resolution which was unanimously carried to adopt the Texas flag as the banner of the University of Texas. There was special propriety in that action. The University of Texas was born of the wisdom, baptized with the love and endowed with the wealth of the fathers of Texas, who first unfurled that glorious lone star banner as the emblem of liberty. The history of this institution is unique; it alone represents the long-cherished design of the fathers of the republic and of the state of Texas to found an institution where the sons and daughters of the rich and poor alike might receive the advantages of higher education. This is the only institution founded by the founders of the republic, which represents no single class, no single sex, no single sect, no single section; but it was created for the whole people of Texas. This is the only state university in the United States, within my knowledge, which has not received a grant or aid from the general government. It stands as a single star in the sisterhood of state universities the youngest, but the freest and, therefore, the fittest to claim the lone star banner of the republic of the west. In standing for that banner, the University must stand for Texas, with all her heroic history, and demonstrate its worthiness for leadership as it bears it aloft in the van of human progress. That single star represents the sovereignty of a nation which achieved, single-handed and alone, its own independence, and which, after maintaining that independence proudly among the nations of the world for nine years, voluntarily surrendered its nationality to take its place in the sisterhood of states. My eyes never gaze upon the star-spangled banner, the emblem of my country, without selecting one special star which to me represents the lone star of Texas, and to my vision it shines brighter than any other star in that glorious galaxy, because it represents the highest human sacrifices and has been washed with the blood of heroes and made whiter than snow. That single star represents the oneness, the individuality of Texas, and for that idea the University of Texas has ever stood, stands now and will stand forever. The sacred soil upon which we stand was set apart by the fathers of the republic of Texas as a site for their University. Here among the beautiful hills of the Colorado, out beyond the settlements, among the buffalo and the Indians, the fathers of Texas chose to plant this institution at the capital of the republic. It is true that this site remained unoccupied for more than forty years, but at length this noble central building in which we are met today was erected and has been dedicated to the cause of learning, to truth and to patriotism. On each recurring anniversary of Texas independence the lone star flag of their fathers is raised by the noble youth of our land and saluted with twenty-one guns; the honor usually given to a sovereign. Upon this commanding eminence during the Civil war was planted the cannon of General Mr. Grunder for the protection of the old capitol. Here now we are modestly but earnestly seeking to plant noble thoughts and lofty aims, that in the years to come shall be a surer defense than any cannon of brass or steel; here we are honoring the sons and daughters of Texas in increasing numbers, year by year, and with their lessons in literature, science and art,

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are instilling into their hearts a love for Texas, for her history, for her institutions and for her heroic past. Gratitude is one of the noblest attributes of the human soul, and patriotism is but a high expression of gratitude. The authorities of this University are endeavoring to lay broadly here the foundations for a great democracy, based upon intelligence and virtue; the students are encouraged to exercise a manly and womanly independence; to be self-respecting, self-controlling and self-directing. They are trusted by the faculty, and have shown themselves worthy of confidence. This year the Students' association has assumed control of the holidays, and this celebration is conducted under its auspices. All praise, all honor is due the self-respecting and self-sustaining student body. I know of no more earnest, more hon-

(Continued on Third Page.)



# The Texan.

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If The Texan fails to reach you promptly, notice should be immediately given to the business managers and the matter will have their attention.

Contributions are solicited from students, alumni and members of the faculty. Write on one side of the paper only. Matter should be in by Saturday noon.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person or organization will be gladly corrected if called to the attention of the editor.

Address The Texan, Austin, Texas, Old Phone No. 623.



## ABOUT A SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

At a special meeting of the faculty last Tuesday afternoon an innovation of great importance was determined upon. This was practically a first step towards inaugurating a school of commerce in the institution. Instruction and training will henceforth be given in business and commerce, and thus the University is falling into line with those more progressive institutions of the east which make a specialty of offering instruction in the science of business.

This important departure has been accomplished by a provision for an interchange of credits between the academic and law departments. Students in the academic department not intending to study law may take those subjects in law which they desire, and for which they will have a special use, and may receive credit for the same towards their academic degrees. Students not intending to study law, but who are preparing for a business career, may so arrange their courses of instruction so as to receive thorough training for that department of business in which they intend to go. Thus a person intending to enter the real estate business may study the law of real estate, which will prove of great value to him; a person intending to enter into the insurance business may study the law of insurance; a person intending to enter the railroad business may study the law of common carriers; a person intending to prepare for the work of municipal administration may master the details of municipal law; a person wishing to prepare for the consular service may study the subject of international law. In short, thorough instruction in commercial law will henceforth be offered by the University.

In this connection, and while the authorities have the matter under advisement, it might be well to suggest that the regents magnify the importance of these changes and give them the prominence they deserve by organizing a school of commerce and finance. Such a change will entail little or no extra addition to the instructing force of the University and therefore little additional expense, while at the same time it will put the University in line with the progressive institutions of the east, and will satisfy a want for which there has long been an actual demand in the state. There is no institution in the state within easy reach of the Texas student which will afford him training in business, and the time will soon be at hand when such trained men will be in great demand in Texas.

The state is on the eve of a great industrial revolution. Her marvelous mineral possibilities are just being opened to the eyes of capitalists, and investors are making their way into the state with such development in view. The activity in railway building promises to surpass any former period, not excepting the year 1881, and the systematization of her roads will soon be an assured fact. The completion of the trans-continental line across Mexico to South America will put her on the line of the direct route of trade. Her manufactures show signs of a forward stride, and her abundant raw material will soon find an active market at home. The building of the Nicaragua canal will give activity to her shipping, and in every other field of enterprise a healthful forward movement is discernible.

All these various fields of industry will demand specially trained men to take charge of them. These men the University of Texas must supply.

The instruction in this new school to be created will include of necessity courses in history, mathematics, the higher, accounting, economics, economic history, finance, commercial law, commercial geography and such allied subjects yet to be determined. Such instruction can be easily offered with only a little increase of the present teaching force, and it is to be hoped that the regents will make provision for such a school next year.

In this connection the aims and purposes of the School Political Science of Columbia University, as given in its catalogue, might with propriety be stated. These are in part as follows:

"In its course of instruction the faculty of political science undertakes to give a complete general view of all the subjects of public polity, both internal and external, from the threefold point of view of history, law and philosophy. The prime aim, therefore, is the development of all the branches of the political and the social sciences. The secondary and the practical objects are:

"1. To fit young men for the public service. Young men who wish to obtain positions in the United States civil service, especially in those positions in the executive departments at Washington, for which special examinations are held, will find it advantageous to follow many of the courses under the faculty of political science, especially the courses on political history, diplomatic history and international law, government (including the governmental organization of the territories and dependencies of the United States), statistics, finance and administration. Candidates for appointment in the administrative service of our dependencies may obtain adequate preparation by adding to the general courses on public law and on political economy and finance the special courses now offered in the School of Political Science on colonial history and administration, colonial economics and Spanish civil law, and the courses on the Spanish language and literature offered in the College and the School of Philosophy.

"2. To give an adequate and legal training to those who intend to make journalism their profession."

Varsity did herself proud yesterday and celebrated the anniversary of Texas independence in a manner commensurate with the importance of the occasion. It was distinctly a students' celebration, and as such was a glorious success. Yesterday's events will set a wholesome precedent for the years to come, and each year hereafter the historic cannon will boom forth its deafening peals from the front steps of the great University of Texas and will cry to all the world that Texas is a free and independent state and that so long as the University of Texas exists, so long will Texas remain so.

The day of reckoning is near at hand. Friday a week examinations begin, and then you will see the midnight oil burn till the wee small hours of the morning.

Somebody said that there would be a band concert next Saturday night. All right, let's have it. You know "the good old summer time" is near at hand.

The egotism of some individuals is only surpassed by their innocence of wisdom.

How the University will be able to get along without some persons is a serious question that confronts some of the people who think.

## ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY

MANY VALUABLE NEW BOOKS  
HAVE RECENTLY BEEN  
ACQUIRED.

Some of the books recently purchased by the library are as follows: Smith, "Reading and Speaking;" Beers, "Romanticism in the Nineteenth Century;" Stephen, "Hours in a Library;" Pelisse, "Literary Movement in France;" Brandl, "Coleridge and the English Romantic School;" Boyesen, "Essays on German Literature;" Ireland, "Tropical Colonization;" Egerton, "British Colonial Policy;" Lucas, "Historical Biography of the British Isles;" Warner, "Landmarks in English Industrial History;" Cheyney, "Industrial and Social History of England;" Henrins, "English Trade and Finance;" Johnston, "Colonization of Africa by Alien Races;" Lamont, "Specimens of Exposition;" Phelps, "English Style in Public Discourse;" Botsford, "Development of the Athenian Constitution;" Hart, "American History Told by Contemporaries;" Jenks, "Law and Politics in the Middle Ages;" Boich, "Antarctic;" "Crockett's Life;" Phelps, "Beginnings of English Romantic Movement;" Rowland, "Among the Great Masters of Oratory;" Hubbard, "Message to Garcia;" Egnard, "Life of Charlemagne;" Mayo-Smith, "Emigration and Immigration;" Newcomer, "American Literature;" Dunbar, "Theory and History of Banking;" Adams, "Dictionary of American Authors;" Mason, "Woman in the Golden Age;" Shaler, "American Highways;" Higginson, "H. W. Longfellow;" Scudder, "J. R. Lowell;" Man, "Pompeii, Its Life and Art;" Booker Washington, "Character Building;" Clark, "Hand Book of Best Reading;" Lodge, "Fighting Frigate, and Other Essays;" Lowell's "Letter;" Gasman, "Pompeii;" Howell, "Handy Book of Labor Laws;" New York Times, "The Man in the Street Stories;" Laughlin, "Bimetallism in the United States;" Lyman, "Preaching in the New Age;" Beeton, "Art of Public Speaking;" Roosevelt, "American Ideals, and Other Essays;" Webb, "History of Trade Unionism;" Cabot, "Memoir of R. W. Emerson;" Higginson, "J. G. Whittier;" Woodberry, "N. Hawthorne;" Picard, "Life and Letters of J. G. Whittier;" S. Longfellow, "Life of H. W. Longfellow."

## THE TEXAN THE FOOTBALL SEASON

SHOULD OPEN EARLIER—A MOVE  
ON FOOT TO HAVE SEASON  
UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

◆ The Olympian has already demonstrated its own enterprise and ◆ the great usefulness a paper of ◆ its kind might be to southern ◆ athletics by advocating a change, ◆ in the management of southern ◆ football, which has long been felt ◆ as a need by many colleges in the ◆ South and which would do much ◆ to elevate the standard of the ◆ great American college game in ◆ the land of Dixie. The following ◆ clipping is self-explanatory:

"A plan is now under way, which is being fostered and pushed by a number of lovers of southern amateur sport, to hold gridiron contests on southern fields later in the season. It is the intention of the promoters of this movement to have schedules so arranged that the season will not begin until the first week in November, and will not close until the Saturday preceding the Christmas holiday season. The first big contest of the year would thus come on Thanksgiving day.

"This is a new move, but it is one which southern football managers for next season will do well to consider. Why not have the schedule arranged later? What is the use of southern teams beginning in September simply because the season opens at this time in the north? Leland Stanford, University of California, and, in fact, all the leading California colleges, play through until Christmas or New Year's day. They are affected by the same climatic conditions that exist in the south, but they are wise enough to adapt themselves to such conditions rather than follow a custom established in the north and east, where the conditions are dissimilar in every respect."

"This is certainly a sensible suggestion and ought to meet with the approval of nearly all managers. Only one amendment to the plan proposed is necessary in order to make it entirely practicable and satisfactory. A great many colleges hold a series of term examinations just preceding the Christmas holiday, and so the time above named should be moved back one or two weeks in order to avoid conflict with these examinations to prepare for them. With this amendment the change is extremely desirable. Under the present conditions, most of the southern colleges are hardly open before the season is upon them. Teams are forced into hard games after being in training only two weeks and before the players have had time either to become properly seasoned or to learn the game. Conditions in the south are such that serious training can not begin more than a week or two at the most before the opening of the season. In view of these facts and in view of the climatic conditions existing here, it would doubtless do much to elevate the game in the south to adopt this new plan. It is admirably adapted to southern needs.

Ke keep you up with the times.  
Gerges.

## WEEK IN SOCIETY

Saturday evening, for her friends among the University girls and boys, Mrs. David Doom entertained at cards. The occasion proved a very happy one, by far the most enjoyable social favor of the week for the gay participants. These were present: Misses Borroughs, Wilkinson, Kate and Daisy Weed, Criser, Stedman, Nina Hooper, Lucy and Dot Thornton, Alma Jones, Eva Sodekson, May Jarvis, Mary Schermerhorn, Katherine Dunnington, Mamie Jackson, Vivian Brenizer, Elmor Brackenridge, Lula and Minnie Rose, Fay Hudgins, Annie Joe Gardner, Eunice Aden, Fannie and Grace Prather, Carrie Gardner, Bessie Bacon, Grace Graham, Grace Lanham, Anne Barton, Ethel Morey, Gretchen Rochs, Katherine Petty, Annie Simmonds, Alma Proctor, Flossie and Helen Devine, May Hopkins, Mary Sue Kennedy, Nell Fentriss, Josie Schlamp, Josephine and Jamie Armstrong, Helen Simpkins, Katherine Searcy, Messrs. Walter and Budley Fisher, Barton, Butler, Crane, Wright, Allen, Kirkpatrick, Curtiss, Caswell, Caldwell, Haven, Wharton, Fritz and Frank Lanham, Singleton, Rhome, Ham, Brodie, Watson, Simpkins, Porter, Braley, Blanding, Searcy, Duncan, Kuehne, Maverick, Shelley, White, side, Graham, Thornton, Tod and Arthur Moore, Del and Bailey Walker, Will Thornton, Rhea, Watson, Fulmore, Connerly, Johnson, Sorrell, Reynolds, Burns, Tyler, Tobin, Sutton, King, Whittaker, Burkitt, Hall, Stone, Sevier, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Harlan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Connerly, Mr. and Mrs. Haskell Caswell, Mr. and Mrs. John Tobin, Mr. and Mrs. Goodall Wooten.

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# THE TEXAN

## 'VARSITY CELEBRATED TEXAS INDEPENDENCE

(Continued From First Page.)

est, more studious, more orderly body of young men and women throughout the country than those who are gathered here; they are honorable young women and men who will reflect credit upon this University and upon the state of Texas. Standing upon soil which has been consecrated by the blood and eloquent with the deeds of heroes, we should use this as an inspiration to the youth of our land. The historian Sallust tells us that the Roman mothers gathered their children and trained them in the presence of the busts and statues of their ancestors. In like manner we should gather the youth of Texas, and as it were, train them in the presence of their forefathers, and reciting all their glorious achievements, teach them never to be satisfied while the glories and the victories of the past outshine those of the present.

The Texas Declaration of Independence was next read by Mr. Alex Weisberg. The reading was in such forceful manner that the enunciation of its succinct declaration impressed every one with their truth, terseness and wisdom in a manner they had never been impressed before.

The reading was followed by the rendition, "Come to the Bower," by the University band, this song being the one sung by the Texans on entering the battle of San Jacinto.

Miss Grace Prather then read the Texas patriotic song entitled the "Texas Flag."

The next number on the program was the address by Hon. W. A. Hanger of Fort Worth, senator from the Thirteenth senatorial district. Mr. Hanger spoke in part as follows:

"There is enough in a retrospect of Texas history to make proud the heart of every patriotic citizen of this great commonwealth, but in the few brief moments allotted to me today, it is of the prospects of the future, rather than of a retrospect of the past, that I would speak. While I would not disparage or discourage the labor and work of the heroes who achieved Texas independence, I believe that the labor in store for those who sit before me today, the young men and young women of this state, calls for no less heroic service than the services of Houston and those other heroes who made possible the celebration today. Every age and every day has its vital question, which must be settled for good or bad. Sixty-seven years ago the vital question for the people of this state was whether they could obtain freedom and independence or not. They accomplished it. My view is, and I hope the remarks I am about to make will not be inappropriate, but if they are, I pray forgiveness for the impropriety—the one vital question in this state today is the development of this state and its great and unequalled resources; and if I can say something in the few moments here today that will inspire thoughts in your minds that will have some good effect in the future history of this state, I will feel more than satisfied. During the past few years—in fact, I might say during the entire history of the state—but especially at this time, I believe the policy of the government has been to develop Texas, but the vital question in the development of Texas is the settlement of the unsettled portions of the state, and I do believe this will never be accomplished by violent legislation. I do not believe in revolutionary methods; I do not believe that it ought to be the policy of this state, or ought to be the policy of the young men who sit before me today—who will constitute the legislators five or ten years from now—to violently open up or attempt to open up for settlement those vast sections of Texas that have never seen or felt the tendering hand of civilization; but I do believe that that liberal policy of Texas at this time towards every influence that will develop the state, towards capital, where it does not impose upon the people, towards railroads and railroad construction—I believe that that is a settlement of the question. We can not always tell what is for the best. I think it would not be inappropriate for me to say to the young men here that these things we sometimes fear most work out good for the country. Many men feared years ago the establishment of the railroad commission. The result has been just the opposite of what was predicted; instead of retarding railroads, they are spreading across this great state and developing every portion of this great commonwealth, and the railroad commission

has been the greatest blessing, in that respect, that ever came to Texas. You can never develop this state and accomplish what you desire by violence; but as railroads spread over southwest, west and northwest Texas, that will settle what is known today as the "land question;" will determine whether that country is to be inhabited and occupied by large ranchmen, or by the farmer and small stockman, and develop the state and its resources. This, in my mind, is the one vital question of the hour; this is the question which confronts the young men of this University—young men who have so much before them and whose lives mean so much. The greatest privilege that ever came to a young man is to live in this age, live now and take part in the events that are to happen in the next twenty-five years. No man would dare prophesy what this state will have accomplished in twenty-five years from now, and what great strides she will have made by that time. I desire to say that if in the future the state is guided as it has been in the administrations of Governor Sayers and of Governor Lamm, you would not be able to predict how twenty-five years from now the southwestern, western and northwestern portions of the state will be developed, how the resources of this state, unknown now, will be developed by that time. I say again, it is a great thing to live in this age and at this time, and if I can impress upon the young men who sit before me today, the students of this University, the young men who will compose the legislatures in the future of this state, who will be members not only of the legislature of Texas, but of the United States, and frame the policies of this great nation—if I can give impulse to one ambition that will lead to some good to the country, I will be satisfied and feel that this occasion has not been in vain."

The Glee club made its second appearance of the year and exhibited wonderful improvement. The Glee men were so popular and their music was so good that they had to be recalled and render an encore. The song rendered by the club was composed by Mr. J. L. Sinclair of the University, is entitled "Varsity's Greeting to the Texas Veterans" and runs as follows:

Round the campfire, tired and dusty,  
Texan soldiers, true and trusty  
When your guns were cold and rusty  
In the morning dew,  
Did you, in your dreaming,  
See the future gleaming,  
War drums beating, foes retreating,  
Silken banners streaming—  
Since the days of strife are ended  
And the broken years are mended,  
In that future large and splendid,  
Has your dream come true?

Rest in peace, your names are famous,  
As her own shall Texas claim us;  
All her hills and plains would name us  
If we could forget.  
While the drums are beating  
With their loud entreating,  
In such manner to her banner  
Varsity gives greeting,  
On these heights, to Peace forsaken,  
Let the cannon's voice awaken  
Until these white walls are shaken—  
Loud, and louder yet.

Hon. L. S. Schluter of the house of representative, who was originally selected as one of the speakers, was unable to be present, and delegated Hon. R. C. Duff, representative from Beaumont, to speak in his place. Mr. Duff said:

"As my name is called in this assembly, twelve years with their mists and shadows rolled away, the trials, the fortunes and misfortunes, and once again I hear my name called within the hallowed precincts of an alma mater. Scarce can I restrain the impulse, when I hear the name Duff called, to respond 'absent.' I understand that it is commonly understood that upon an occasion of this sort it is expected—self expected, largely—that one who would deliver an oration within these classic confines should be guilty of classic allusions. Under those circumstances it was natural that my mind should revert to the classics, and I must confess that the experience which I had with one of the most tedious and troublesome passages at once responded, and I at once thought of 'all Gaul,' etc. The first line in Caesar came to my mind, and at once the translation became applicable, and I thought it not necessary to divide Gaul into three parts, but I brought it all along when I said to address this body without delay. But again I was able to find an application for the first line in Caesar, and while I shall not attempt to divide Gaul in parts, yet it became demonstrated that the University may be divided into parts. The latest division, into three parts, is junior, senior and legislature. The juniors became seniors merely by process of time, the seniors become legislators merely by process of time. Under these circumstances I shall not attempt an oration upon the beauties of independence, neither do I care to intimate that our independence is now practically gone, in that we have all become subservient to the University, but I can say that I sympathize with you deeply in the keen disappointment you must necessarily entertain when at this stage of your exercises, you behold rising in lieu of the eminent man whose name adorns your program the flinching form of my unworthy self. It may possibly suggest itself to you that my situation requires of you the indulgence of a kindred sympathy. My friend, Mr. Schluter, on last evening discovered that business in Jefferson would necessitate upon his part absence on this occasion. In order that

there might be no break in your exercises, he requested me to be present and to convey to you his regrets and such other voluntary and unnecessary remarks as I might take occasion to offer. It is an aphorism of France that when the French people begin to acclaim the greatness of 'liberte, egalite, fraternite,' that the ruling powers invariably find it necessary to call out the 'infanterie,' the 'cavalrie' and the 'artillerie.' This was an occasion when it was expected that some one would prate of 'liberte, egalite and fraternite.' Your worthy organization attempted to call out the artillery, and so forth. I am now firing twenty-one guns in behalf of the artillery.

"The clouds were lowering low in the kaleidos of March when down upon the Brazos in the old county of Washington a little band of men assembled to engage in the construction of an edifice. Mighty architects were these, Mr. President, yet, strange to say, never before had they engaged in the building of such a structure. Somewhat rude, somewhat unlettered, moving from the solitudes of the primeval plains and forests came they with hands to do and souls to dare for the accomplishment of their work. Every corner of the colony had sent its bravest and best to do the deed that they must all stand or fall by. From the tropic strand, where the ocean breaks and murmurs forever, its hoarse song, from the forests of pine-clad Texas in the east, from the treeless pampas of the west, where the eye looks forth to the utmost horizon and, wearied with the interminable prospect, needs must rest upon the earth, from the fertile prairies of the north had come the bold and brave and true, cherishing the characteristic and unextinguishable sentiment native to our people, that impulse or effection, denominate it as you will, that overweening, overmastering and all-subduing regard for personal, political and religious freedom. Inspired by such an impulse, the little band of less than two score men assembled to make history for this great and mightily commonwealth. Imagine, Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen, the burden imposed upon the shoulders of that little band of pioneers as they assembled down on the Brazos river. Was there a man to falter? Not one was there to show the white badge of fear, or of shame, or of cowardice, although it was theirs to write—and no prophetic finger could determine whether the writing and signature of the declaration read to you today might not nigh and seal the warrant that would fling them all corpses to the breeze within thirty days thereafter. But it is a characteristic of our people that no matter what be the crisis, there is a divinity that will raise up from among us, even out of the most unpromising material, men of a gigantic stature who are apparently able to arrest the arm of Fate and turn away the currents that endanger our fortunes. So let it ever be for Texas. Laboring there to bring forth a work immortal, that little band of men laid sound and true and deep the constitutional corner stone upon which this great fabric is now erected. Has it ever occurred to you just the extent of the magnitude of the work they were engaged in, setting the seal that established the decree that gave to the United States of America the enormous accession of territory embraced not alone within the empire of Texas, but including New Mexico and California? If you will recall the political conditions of that day, you will remember that the great question of slavery then agitated and tore into dissension the component parts of the greater commonwealth. When by the accession of this great territory jealousies were engendered, such strength was given to our own dear southland that she was made to feel able to declare its independence, as it did some twenty-four years after the declaration. And thus there followed as a consequence of the patriotic act of the little band of forty men, all of those tragic but immortal four years, begun at Bull Run and ended at Appomattox, the fame of which began in 1861, but will reverberate down through the corridors of time till time shall be no more. Out of that conflict, which the student of history directly attributes to the accession of Texas to the Union, and which accession became possible because of our independence, I say out of this great cataclysm of civil strife, that awful holocaust, that great contest where millions laid down in their last sleep, out of the ashes of that great conflict sprang the Phoenix of our present commonwealth, and our people, now the master spirits of all the ages, point to the time when they will dominate the world and our civilization will be advanced to all corners of the earth, when Old Glory will float in every breeze and be the emblem of freedom, peace, prosperity and happiness. These are the results, in the major portion, of the labors of our little band of forefathers on the second day of March, 1836. Now, as I face the future men and women of the state of Texas, the future legislators, the future governors and congressmen, I doubt not I speak to an embryo governor at this moment, and as you, sitting before me now, will bear upon your shoulders the burdens of state now reposing upon those of older men, I say to you that you can draw no deeper or finer inspiration from any source whatsoever than to read, remember and enforce the declaration read in your presence. Bear in mind that it is in your hands to write the future declarations of independence, and to pursue the paths that our forefathers mapped out. If you permit greed, or privilege or class legislation to pass through your legislative halls, or under the signature of your

## 'PHONES

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# THE TEXAN

executive you are marring and sacrificing the immortal heritage that that patriotic band handed down to you. Then we only ask from you that as the mantle falls from our shoulders and rests upon yours, that you protect the independence that our forefathers won."

Mr. Duff's address was followed by a solo, "Texas," by Mrs. Dr. Hilgartner. This song was composed by Mr. G. Appleyard and set to music by Prof. Edmund Ludwig. She was accompanied by Prof. Ludwig.

Judge Yancey Lewis, professor of law in the University, spoke on behalf of the faculty. The effort was a memorable one. His theme was "Higher Ideals in Our Civic Life." He said:

"We honor ourselves by celebrating this day. We prove that we are not insensible to an heroic chapter in human history, nor lacking in gratitude to those by whose calm wisdom and supreme fortitude we have been blessed. But we do not, we can not, add aught of honor to those who made this day memorable; high above our feeble tribute their works do honor them, and their works endure. They endure in the thrilling story which shall not only inspire us and our successors after us, but shall strengthen the hearts of men in distant times and under other skies who shall strike for freedom; they endure in the wise policies by which the administration of justice is simplified, the rights of womanhood enlarged, the rights of the family and home safeguarded; they endure in this University—child of courage joined with wisdom, broad-based upon a people's will, consecrated to education, without price, of all, low born or powerful, who aspire to be free of the shackles of ignorance, and to walk in the glorious light of knowledge; they endure in this great commonwealth, marked out by area, by climatic condition, physical environment, and by the indwelling spirit of its people for empire, in this huge leviathan among the states, not yet articulate, not yet become homogeneous, not yet welded to the unity of its highest purpose, nor attuned to its best hope, but which has come to speak with the strongest and most individual voice of all our states and to be the most potent and controlling factor in our civilization. If, then, we can not honor the dead, how shall we make the observance of this day acceptable to them and serviceable to ourselves? The loud acclaim of patriotic song, the studied oration, the deep-throated cannon's roar, these may be empty pageantry, an idle hour's diversion. How shall we make them vital and significant? Shall I tell you? By laying hold of the virtues of those who on this day declared their independence by endowing ourselves with their thoughts, moving ourselves with their motives, consecrating ourselves to their high purposes and their firm resolves, by declaring this day our independence of all low motive or sordid desire, or narrow view, or ancient prejudice, or hoary error; by avowing this day that the ends we aim at shall be 'our country, our God's and truth's.' Is there need of incentive to this obligation? Let me ask you: Of those millions who during the ages have lived, labored and died upon this earth, who have helped its progress or added to its freedom? I answer, those few, the immortals, whose names the world will not let die, who in some supreme juncture did, in the face of God and men, proclaim their independence. In geography, Columbus; in theology, Luther; in astronomy, Galileo; in government, Hampden and Washington; in religion, that strange, divine man of Galilee, the gentlest and tenderest, the most heroic and most independent of those who have walked upon earth. Is there need of this quality of independence now? Always, everywhere there is need of it; the earth's prayer might well be: 'God, give us independent men.' Never was there greater need of it than now. In our cities corruption joins hands with vice, and takes with equal facility the name of either of the great parties, and boldly essays to rule. A race problem of appalling magnitude hangs over one section of the country and obscures the judgment of the other section; stupendous combinations of capital and the opposing forces of labor, moved, marshaled and directed like troops in the field, reverse old economic laws, present new problems in our polity and invade the rights and threaten the independence of the individual man. In our social life still goes on the world-old struggle between the material and the spiritual elements of our existence; still is felt the invitation of strong temptation; still is seen the fierce endeavor to put matter above mind, money above manhood, gain above knowledge, gold above God. Let us, then, my friends, students of the University, on each recurring anniversary of this day, here in the University of Texas, whose site, as has been told you, was dedicated by the founders of the republic, and whose monuments of title are such acts of dedication, the Declaration of Independence, on this day read, and the results at San Jacinto; let us in this University strike hands with the university man, the ancient and goodly fellowship of university men of all time, with Stephen Langton, graduate of the University of Paris and leader of the great movement that wrested from King John the Great Charter, whose phrases still sound in the ears of freedmen like the marching of armed men; with Hampden, son of Oxford, who gave his life to preserve the liberties of England; with John Hancock, who signed our American Declaration of Independence; with Rusk and his majority of college men in that convention who put their names to the Declaration this day read; let us join hands with

them and pledge ourselves in the face of all temptation to seek the truth and love it, to learn the right and do it, and in all emergencies, in the face of the temptations of wealth and of the allurements of popular applause, to be the rulers of our own free tongue, the masters of our own untrammelled thoughts, the captains of our own unfettered souls. In this spirit, to these ends, may we worthily celebrate this day."

Judge Lewis was followed by Mr. George S. Wright, who spoke in behalf of the student body. Mr. Wright said in part:

"In reading the Declaration of Independence one is impressed with the strength and purity of its diction, with the brevity and conciseness with which the numerous grievances were submitted to the world; by the force and courage with which it attacks the Mexican people as 'a people unfit to be free and incapable of self government. But that which appeals most to the University student of today is the wisdom and foresight with which its framers provided for the education of the youth."

"Our own Texas people were the first in the world to proclaim that a failure on the part of the government to provide for the education of its youth was ample ground for revolution. In that great Declaration of Independence our fathers declared that unless a people are educated and enlightened, it is idle to expect the continuance of civil liberty, or capacity for self government. These declarations were made in the face of a vastly superior foe rising to spread destruction and ruin in its path, but the authors of that instrument boldly came forward declaring that 'conscious of the rectitude of our institutions, we fearlessly and confidently commit the issue to the Supreme Arbiter of the destinies of nations.' These were not idle declarations, but truths for which Texas sent her statesmen from the council room and her farmer from the plow to the field of battle."

"Only fifteen days after the framing of the Declaration of Independence the first Constitution of Texas was signed. It provided that 'it shall be the duty of congress, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education.' When the smoke of battle had cleared from San Jacinto, and the suffering and loss of the Alamo and Goliad avenged, Lamar, president, patriot and statesman, sent his first message to congress asking for the establishment of such a system of education as was provided for in the Constitution. With eloquence he pleaded for the cause of education, declaring that 'the cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy, and, while guided and controlled by virtue, is the noblest attribute of man. It is the only dictator that freemen acknowledge and the only security that freemen desire. Education in the moral world is like light in the physical, rendering luminous what was before obscure. Without its aid, how perilous and insufficient would be the deliberations of a government like ours. How ignoble and useless its legislation for all the purposes of happiness and how fragile and insecure its liberties.' Mr. Lamar forcibly impressed upon the minds of the members of that first congress the importance of a general education, and urgently requested an appropriation sufficient for the maintenance of such a system and the establishment of a University for higher education."

"To this call there was an immediate response. A bill was passed, setting aside fifty leagues of land for the establishment of a University. At this early date the patriots of Texas considered the rights of woman to higher education and declared that she should have equal opportunity with man. They desired that all sects should be tolerated and protected in the University, but none established by law; that the lectures be free to the citizens of the state and that there should be no monopoly of learning secured to wealth."

"It was in accordance with these ideas that the University of Texas was established and has been maintained. Here are gathered the sons and daughters of Texas from the east and west, from the north and south; here they mingle together, forming friendships as lasting as life itself; here they are permitted to worship according to the dictates of their own consciences, and here they are lifted higher standards, morally, mentally and physically, and thus better prepared for the duties of citizenship."

"There is an illustration from nature that teaches well our lesson. We see her produce in a few weeks of luxuriant growth some fragile, swiftly fading flower, some founting, unsubstantial weed. But when she sets about the creation of the giant oak, how different her patience, her hopefulness, her care. The acorn lies for months beneath the sod ere the tender seedling shows its head. Summers come, and winters pass, and years roll by and yet we find but a sturdy sapling. Through all their time she never relaxes her tender care. Each rootlet is fed with elements of growth. Light and heat and moisture are shed upon this plant of promise without stint, and at last, when decades have lengthened into a century, we have the superb trunk whose strong fibers defy the onset of storm and tempest, that crown of foliage, beautiful to the eye and conoling us by its cooling shade, those spreading roots fixed forever in the maternal heart of earth."

"Thus let this and future generations guard with zealous care the interests of this institution, this sturdy sapling, feeding its every rootlet with elements of growth, shedding upon

this plant of promise endowment and support without stint, and, though summers come, and winters pass, and years roll by, never let this tender care relax until its every interest is fixed in the heart of this great state, its foundation strong enough to defy the onset of storm and tempest, and until its high and uplifting influence shall be felt throughout the land, when it shall become a pride, the glory of Texas—a realization of our fathers' fondest dreams."

The closing number on the program was the song, "America," in which the audience joined. The benediction was pronounced by Dr. French of the First Baptist church.

Thus closed this eventful celebration. Texas students left the assembly hall better men and better women.

## Piquant Personals

C. W. Weller, '05, has been ill the past week.

Robert Ring, '05, visited Houston, his home, last week.

The elevator and its little boy have been laid up for over a week.

Judge Ford of Houston visited his son, Harry Ford, '05, last week.

J. F. Doffmeyer of Sewanee has transferred to the local K. A. chapter.

Charles Deussen of San Antonio was a visitor at Varsity last Wednesday.

Horace Trippett, '05, who was taken ill while in Galveston, has returned fully recovered.

The senior class met last week and decided to order their caps and gowns of Mr. Whittaker.

H. S. Bishop, LL. B., '02, district attorney of Potter county, was in the corridors Thursday.

Dr. F. W. Simonds, who has been ill for over a week, has recovered and met his classes Tuesday.

Hon. R. B. Pool, L. L. B., '92, county judge of Milam county, visited his cousin, Adrian Pool, last week.

Miss Adlene Bergen of New York, who has been visiting Miss Emily Maverick, '06, has left for California.

Prof. D. F. Houston, president of Agricultural and Mechanical college, was in Austin for several days last week.

E. E. Townes, B. Lit., '02, now instructor in English at Agricultural and Mechanical college, is home on a short vacation.

Miss Hattie V. Whitten, instructor in geology, has been called to her home in Tyler on account of the death of her nephew.

I. W. Lawhon, R. H. Hefner, J. E. Hackett and E. W. Dabney took in the Laredo excursion last week and went over into Mexico.

Raymond Keller, one of the stars of the '00 football team, and now a practicing attorney of San Antonio, visited his Varsity friends last week.

Percy Dup. Whittaker, representing Cottrell & Leonard, cap and gown manufacturers, is in town and will take all orders for caps and gowns.

C. S. Potts, B. A. and M. A., '02, at present instructor in economics in Agricultural and Mechanical college, visited his University friends last week.

Senator Culberson and Representative Burleson recently called on President Roosevelt and asked for the appointment of Dr. A. Caswell Ellis, professor of the science and art of education in the University, as a member of the board of visitors to West Point.

The following people have mail at the University postoffice: List of ladies: Miss Florence Devine, Miss Mary H. Finlay, Miss Bollie Fewell, Miss Luella Fonda, Miss Margaret Gilmer, Miss Rainey, Miss Hatcher, Miss F. R. Lavender, Miss Ethel Oliphant and Miss Hattie Smith. List of Gentlemen: V. A. Bryan, J. G. Binkley, B. J. Dreasen, George Duren, L. P. Garrett, W. D. Gibbs, J. P. Hays, H. W. Hardy, F. S. Johnson, Howard Key, P. L. Miller, J. E. Neiday, Smith and Patter, F. D. Russell, Mr. Rutherford, J. D. Stephenson and W. H. Trainman.

The January number of the Journal of the American Chemical society contains a contribution from the chemical laboratory of the University of Texas. The article is a product of the joint authorship of Dr. H. W. Harper, professor of chemistry, and Miss Margaret Holiday, a graduate student, and discusses important problems connected with the chemistry of fatigue. Experiments were made to determine the identity of the chemical compound net loss in the body by exercise or otherwise which produced the sense of fatigue. While the article makes an important advance on this subject, definite conclusions are withheld for further evidence. Other contributions along this same line will be issued from the chemical laboratory in the near future.

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Lies Flat to the Leg—Never Slips, Tears nor Unfastens

Sample pair, Silk 50c., Cotton 25c. Mailed on receipt of price.

Geo. Frost Co., Makers, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ALWAYS EASY

## Winning Prices on Men's Suits

Our clearing process is making the fur fly in the CLOTHING DEPARTMENT for men. Such undertakings are frequently surprising. For instance: BIG REDUCTION IN

## Fine Grade Winter Clothing

Come in and let us fit you to one of these suits—workmanship, quality and fit are all that can be desired.

Suits formerly sold—	Suits were—
\$20.00	\$12.25
\$18.00	Now \$14.50
\$16.00	\$10.00
Now \$9.85	65 Youths' Suits, formerly sold for—
\$12.50	\$7.00
\$14.50	\$6.00
\$13.50	\$4.75
Now \$3.50	

## Scarbrough & Hicks, Austin.